





other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly today Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. The trade he now establishes will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar plantations can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. This alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only the most modest of Antonio Pereira, now Chief of Minas Gerais, have recently passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The iron ore in production in these different departments will necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast and fertile and limitless in resources.

There is no better held today than Brazil to which the manufacturer in turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all our communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosário, 12 andar, Rio de Janeiro.

## THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the latest market report and price current of the market, table of stock quotations and sales, a table of lengths, tonnage, and a summary of the daily cable reports from the Associated Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1891.

THE death of the aged Emperor Dom Pedro II. was not altogether unexpected, but it has fallen upon this country nevertheless with a shock which has been deeply felt and openly manifested. An exile from the land of his birth, which he loved with unselfish devotion, aged and broken in health, there remained for him nothing but the peace and rest which death only can give. Life must have become to him a daily round of unsatisfied longing and hopeless pain—a longing for the home in which his childhood, manhood and old age had been spent, hallowed with so many associations of family and friends, and with memories of the faithful wife and mother who had been so devoted a companion for nearly half a century, and pain for the ingratitude and desertion of those in whom he had trusted and for whom he had done so much. He may not have been an ideal sovereign and he may not have always ruled wisely, but no one will question his patriotism and good purposes. His first and only thought was for the good of his country and the well-being of his people. He gave his whole life to the service of his country; he saved nothing; he died in exile and poverty. Had he been less unselfish, less patriotic, less devoted to the welfare of his country, he would have saved something for the day of adversity as other rulers have done, but he gave everything he

had to his people. How much he gave no one will ever know. His charities were innumerable and unending. He gave often unwisely, often unthinkingly, but always spontaneously. Many a Brazilian owes his education to the charity of D. Pedro II.; many a Brazilian owes his place and success in life to his protection. His private pension list was a long and burdensome one, but he managed somehow to meet all its demands without ever appealing to the public treasury for relief. And yet, notwithstanding all his charities, sacrifices and dreams for the aggrandizement of his country, he has died in exile, and his ashes will rest in foreign soil. The Brazil of his dreams was never realized perhaps, but at the same time by far the greater part of its material development was secured under his guidance. All the great servants of modern civilization were introduced under his patronage, and he sought to secure for his people everything that would contribute to their progress and happiness. These efforts may not always have been crowned with success, but the purpose was good and should be honored, even by those whose political hostility has degenerated into unseemly personal malice. Time and history, we may be certain, will do justice to the dead, and while they may not exalt him as a ruler of men, they will certainly honor him as a man and a patriot. And they will record that in his death Brazil lost her most devoted and unselfish servant, her warmest and most disinterested friend.

On all the political absurdities on record that of the movement in favor of unseating the state governors because of the resignation of General Deodoro is perhaps the worst. In view of the fact that these governors were chosen in local elections and have no constitutional dependence upon the national government, the retirement of the chief executive neither implies that they should follow his example, nor that their authority will be in the slightest degree influenced by it. They are neither viceroys, nor ministers. They do not represent the national executive in any sense whatever. Within their own sphere, they are as independent and then authority is as supreme as is that of the President of the republic. It may be that the influence of General Deodoro and his friends was used to secure their election, and it may be that they used improper means to that end on their own account; but all this cannot be construed to imply a duty on their part to resign office because their patron has done so. This country is supposed to be now governed under the provisions of national and state constitutions, and these constitutions provide for the regular election of officials. If a governor abuses his authority, or is guilty of an offence against the laws, there ought to be legal means for his removal and punishment. A mob has certainly no authority to do this, nor is the choice of a mob a legally-chosen officer. If the country is in a state of revolution, then we must accept revolutionary acts, but no one pretends that such a state exists. A mob in Bahia, a military usurpation in Curitiba, or a proclamation from a score of agitators in Niterói can certainly not be considered a revolution in any sense of the term. They are nothing but common disorders, and should be treated as such. If there were any real respect for law and order in these states, the authorities would have had the leaders of these agitators arrested, and the national government would have applauded the act. Instead of that we find many of these agitators led by military officers, some of which, like Col. Roberto Ferreira, are garrison commanders, and we find others incited and led by members of Congress. The very men who ought to uphold the majesty of the law, are doing all they can to break and discredit it. With such examples as these, with such precedents to guide the future citizen of Brazil, an orderly republican government will be absolutely impossible. Practically, this whole country is in a state of anarchy, and it will never get out of it until a decided stand is taken, backed by arms, that the laws, good, bad and indifferent, must be enforced, and that all changes must be made by legal and orderly means. The pronouncement of a man who talks and intrigues may not be so dangerous as that of a man who fights, but in the life of a nation it is just as bad and even more demoralizing. A country cannot be ruled by caprice and mobs; it must have laws for its guidance, and every citizen

must be taught to obey them. Short of this, good government and national prosperity are absolutely impossible.

THE crisis in the affairs of the Geral railway company has at last reached so acute a stage that a disastrous termination is considered unavoidable. The government has very properly declined to grant either money or credit and the directors are therefore thrown back upon their own resources to meet the multitude of obligations pouring in upon them. Much as we regret the difficulties and losses which must follow the collapse of this corporation, it must be confessed that the minister of finance has done perfectly right in refusing aid and that the company fully deserves the fate which seems to be impending. The Geral railway has been most grossly mismanaged, its resources have been wasted or have gone to swell the private fortunes of those entrusted with its management, its stock has become the sport of curb-stone brokers, its financial affairs have become an inextricable mass of complications and absurdities, such as the paying of 30 percent. a month on report operations, it has employed every artifice to induce the military investor, or the young friend, to invest in its securities, and now, as a last resort, it has tried to force a loan from the public treasury to keep it from bankruptcy. The directors of the Geral company have only themselves to blame for the situation, and they have no just and legal claim upon the public for assistance. If they are in need of help to pay the company's obligations, let them draw upon their private fortunes for it. The £2,250,000 said to have been received by them as a commission on the last loan of the company would fill several large gaps and would go far to restore its finances. It is even more than they want the government to advance. Why not restore that sum to the shareholders and then why not cut off all the commissions and perquisites which are proving to be so heavy a burden on them? A good enterprise can always get assistance, and if the Geral directors will first win that reputation they will then find it very easy to secure all the help they require. As for the threat that they will suspend traffic if the Treasury does not help them, that is sheer nonsense! Such a step would warrant the immediate liquidation of the company and the appointment of a receiver. The traffic of these roads will not be stopped, no matter what happens, and the directors should bear this in mind.

### D. PEDRO II.

The death of the exiled Emperor D. Pedro II. took place at the Hotel Belford, Paris, at half past twelve o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. He had been suffering from a severe attack of influenza which, in his enfeebled condition, he was unable to resist. At the hour of death the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu and his grandson D. Pedro de Saxe were at his bedside. A number of old and faithful friends were also present. His death was peaceful and apparently painless, his face wearing the aspect of one who had fallen asleep.

The French government as well as the municipal authorities of Paris manifested the deepest sympathy with the bereaved family, and accorded every honor due to the high character and position of the illustrious dead. Telegrams were also received from all parts of Europe and America expressing profound sympathy with the Princess Imperial and speaking in the highest terms of the character and ability of the dead sovereign. At the earnest wish of President Carnot the obsequies were carried out with official honors, and the catalogue will be exposed for a day at the Madeleine before starting for Lisbon, where the mortal remains of D. Pedro II. will be laid at rest in S. Vicente de Fora beside those of the Empress. The sympathy and reverence shown by the people of Paris, and by the people of all countries have been touching in the extreme, and from none have the eulogies been more earnest, the expression of sympathy more fervent and the regret more poignant than from the United States and other republics of the western continent. According to the announced programme the official funeral ceremonies will take place to-morrow at the Madeleine, after which the remains will be taken to Lisbon by special train.

D. Pedro de Alcantara, João Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Xavier de Paula Leopoldo Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga,

second Emperor of Brazil, was born at the Boa Vista palace, S. Christovão, in this city, on December 2nd, 1825. His father, D. Pedro I., was the son of D. João VI. of Portugal, and his mother the Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria, who died about twelve months after his birth. He was a descendant therefore of the Braganças, the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs. Shortly after his fifth birthday, on April 7th, 1831, his father, D. Pedro I., abdicated and returned to Portugal, leaving the young prince heir to the Brazilian throne. The country was governed by regencies during his minority, which was suddenly terminated by a political revolution in 1840 which led to a legislative act (July 23) declaring his majority. He was, therefore, only a little over 14½ years when his long reign began. He was crowned July 18th, 1841, and one year later a contract was signed at Vienna for his marriage with Princess Theresia Christina Maria de Bourbon, daughter of Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. He was married by proxy on May 30th, 1843, and his bride, the devoted companion of very nearly his whole life thenceforward, landed in Rio de Janeiro on the 4th September following.

His youth was spent in the midst of incessant political intrigues and revolutions. His education was therefore spasmodic and was obtained in the worst possible school. Studious by habit, impressionable and ambitious, he had in him the qualities of a truly great man, but between his instructors who sought to please the prince rather than to train his mind, and his political counselors, who intrigued for power by ministering to his little vanities, his education was both neglected and perverted. His pronounced tastes as a student, however, strongly colored his whole life and led him into pursuits and associations rarely chosen by princes. During his long and busy life he found ample time for literature and science, for pleasant associations with learned men and societies, and for the encouragement of learning among his own people. He was a student by taste and had his lot been cast in a humbler sphere he would have achieved by force of the talents with which nature had endowed him, a prominent place among the investigators and educators of his time.

During his long occupancy of the Brazilian throne, which lacked but a few months of a half century, his life was one of almost uninterrupted peace and quiet. The turbulence which marked the years of his minority soon disappeared. A revolution in Rio Grande which cost a severe struggle, and a less important attempt in Pernambuco, were the only serious efforts against his authority that he had to encounter at home, while abroad a war against the Argentine dictator Rosas (1850-52), an armed intervention in Uruguay in 1864 and a war against the Paraguayan dictator Lopez (1865-70) were the only occasions on which he had to appeal to the sword. His victories were largely those of peace—the building of railways, the opening of cable and steamship communication with the outside world, the founding of schools, the development of commerce and agriculture, and the acquisition abroad of all that science and genius had been able to discover for the progress and refinement of mankind.

His first visit to Europe took place in 1871, and during this visit, under the regency of his eldest daughter, the Princess Imperial, was adopted the first emancipation act, known as the Rio Branco law. In 1876 he visited the United States, returning the following year by way of Europe. In 1887, his first serious illness led his physicians to advise another trip to Europe, during which the second and final act of emancipation was passed. At the very time this act was passed the Emperor was gravely ill at Milan, Italy, and was saved only through the consummate skill of his physicians. His return home in August of that year was made the occasion of an elaborate manifestation in his honor, the whole population turning out to receive him.

The seeds of discontent and revolution, however, had already been sown. There was insubordination in the army over questions of privilege, and the act of abolition had aroused the antagonism of the richest and most powerful class in the country. Various unpopular administrative acts also conspired to extend the prevailing feeling of discontent. On November 15th a

military revolt against the Ouro-Preto cabinet was skillfully diverted into a revolution for the overthrow of the monarchy, and as his friends deserted his cause the aged Emperor, with all the members of his family, were placed on board a war vessel in port and sent into exile. In the following year his life-long companion died in Lisbon with blessings for the land of her adoption on her lips, and now D. Pedro himself, full of years and honors, quietly follows her into the shadowy realm of death.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

In Bahia 17 state senators and 28 deputies published on the 1st a protest against the deposition of the governor.

The chief of police of S. Paulo has contradicted the report that he had issued orders for forcible recruitment in that state.

The building committee of the Ypiranga monument report an expenditure of 1,715,488.90 and a balance of 644,308.370. It appears to be still undecided what to do with the edifice.

In S. Paulo some days ago a loaf of bread that had cost 40 reis was put in the scales, and found to weigh 50 grammes. At the rate of 40 reis per 50 grammes a barrel of flour would cost 728000.

On the 4th inst. Governor Portella issued a call for the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro to meet on the 20th in extra session for the purpose of concluding the discussion of the electoral law.

The American steamer *Finance* was warmly welcomed at the port of Victoria, which she entered on the 29th. She sailed from that port on the 1st at 3 p.m., having received there 6,600 bags of coffee.

It seems that Gen. Dondoro's government had issued orders for removing from S. Paulo the 10th regiment of cavalry. The officers of the regiment have asked the war department to countermand the order.

On the 2nd, while we were waiting for a secessionist revolution here, the people of S. Paulo were waiting for Sampaio Ferraz, who, it was reported, was going to depose President Americo Braziliense.

The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has adjourned without voting an electoral law. Evidently S. Paulo's legislators think that the Saint himself can do all the voting that is necessary in that state.

Ident. Col. Salgado, commander of the garrison at Uruguaiana, telegraphed on the 29th ult. to Vice-President Floriano Peixoto that disguised enemies of his cause are still conspiring, but that he has his eye on them.

A conflict is reported at Campos between the Portella and Porciuncula forces resulting in several killed and wounded. At Paratyba the people are under arms and are preparing to march on Niteroy—or at least they say so.

The *Diaria de Noticias*, of Bahia, says that Governor José Gonçalves would have resigned, his office if Deputy Zenna had only given him time. How much time did he wish? Perhaps, like Gov. Portella, he'd like to have about seven years.

The municipal intendente of Casa Branca, São Paulo, has granted a four years' monopoly to a citizen for supplying that town with fresh beef, the contractor agreeing to furnish the article at 500 reis a kilo, and at 400 reis whenever he can buy the cattle cheaper.

The Mogiana company refusing to pay demurrage, the owners of the *Western Monarch*, which has been waiting six months to discharge at Santos, have instructed the master to leave the port with the cargo just as soon as the demurrage reaches the value of said cargo.

After the coup d'etat President Americo Braziliense muzzled the S. Paulo press. Since the overthrow of the dictator he and his friends have bought a newspaper for the purpose of defending his administration. This significant little circumstance speaks volumes in showing the difference between then and now.

The cruiser *Trojano* and the transport *Purus*, which had been sent by Gen. Dondoro's government to conquer Rio Grande do Sul, met with a violent storm and were obliged to put back in this distress, the *Purus* on the 28th to Santa Catharina and the *Trojano* on 29th to Santos. The *Purus* had a battalion of troops on board.

There was a meeting of the Associação Commercial at Santos on the 3rd to talk over the situation caused by the accumulation of merchandise in that city. The port works contractors undertake to deliver 25 metres of finished quays at the end of the month for the use of importers. It was stated that an iron warehouse, 20 x 70 metres, would soon be constructed for the storage of goods.

A committee called on a governor for the purpose of depositing him. "Gentlemen, why this urgency?" asked the victim. "What have I done?" "Why, you supported the Dictator!" "Yes, but what could I do? Just consider the circumstances. Only reflect a moment, gentlemen; put yourselves in my place—" "That's exactly what we intend to do," interrupted the committee. And they did.

Moooca has at last been heard from. President Americo Braziliense received on the 30th the following telegram from the police delegate in that interesting little town: "My sincere congratulations to V. E. on my own part and that of our friends. Public order here has not been disturbed in the least." We have good reason to believe that if President Americo is deposed Moooca will be heard from again.

In the month of November, 12,315 immigrants arrived at the port of Santos.

The municipal council of S. Paulo has contracted with Chrysanto Fonseca for establishing telephone wires in that town.

On the 7th there died in S. Paulo a soldier of the 24th battalion of infantry, wounded some days before in a fight with policemen.

The president of Minas Geraes informed the government that the supply of cattle in that state is insufficient to meet the demand for beef.

In S. Paulo the Campanha de Carnes Verdes, having received a large supply of cattle, has lowered the price of beef, which it now sells at the abattoir at 400 reis per kilo for forequarters and 500 reis for hindquarters.

On the 15th ult. the governor of Sergipe, not being able to get a sufficient number of people to join him in an open-air celebration of the day, changed his programme and had a dance at his official residence. Nine days later he was unseated by a popular explosion, and then he arrived at the conclusion that he had been dancing on a volcano.

The situation in the state of Rio de Janeiro since our last issue has been peculiar, to say the least. The congressional party, believing that all the state governors should follow the example of General Deodoro and resign, have promoted manifestations in various places, and have proclaimed Dr. Porciuncula provisional governor. Governor Portella, however, refuses to resign, and is holding his place by force. He has the police force of the state under his command, and has the official following. A conflict occurred at Sapucaia, but elsewhere no one has been hurt. There are reports today, however, of a conflict in Campos. In Niteroy the governor's residence is guarded by a large police force and the city is full of cannons. The Porciuncula party has selected Paratyba do Sul as provisional capital, and are organizing and arming a force with which to march on Niteroy. Thus far the national government has abstained from interference.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is reported that the government intends annulling the decree for the lease of the state railways.

In the month of November the number of passengers carried by the Campanha railway was 26,074 and the respective receipts 5,148\$000.

Some of the train drivers in S. Paulo struck on the 4th inst. and attempted to prevent the running of cars. The police arrested the ringleaders.

There were no reports last night of the coffee stored along the Central railway because of an interruption in the traffic. It is feared that the factions in the state of Rio de Janeiro are meddling with things outside of politics.

It is said that the Geral directors are threatening to suspend traffic on their railways if the government does not come to their assistance with a loan. In any other country such a threat would result in the appointment of a receiver, under whose direction the lines could be run to pay working expenses and debts. In our opinion a receiver is the only practical solution of the Geral question.

COFFEE NOTES

There were 42,679 bags of coffee at 46 stations of the Central railway on Saturday last.

The following was published in the local press on the 4th inst.: "The delegates of the coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro appointed to organize the estimate of the coffee crops to be exported from this market zone present their opinion relative to the 1892-93 crop. By much information carefully collected, it is known that in certain districts the blossom was fair, and that in others it was abundant, but generally only a small part matured, not only from the want of strength in the trees, already weakened by the delay in gathering the preceding crop, but also from the scarcity of labor and its disorganization. With the data in hand we think we may affirm that the crop in perspective should be estimated at about 4,000,000 bags, which figure is susceptible of modifications, according to the weather up to the end of February. The delegates must also clearly point out that of the present crop which appeared under favorable circumstances, a great part was not saved through the want of labor. This loss, which may be estimated at 500,000 bags of coffee, should be a sufficient incentive to furnish agriculture with a supply of useful and indispensable labor."

LOCAL NOTES

The term of service of marines has again been reduced from 12 to 9 years.

Vice-President Floriano Peixoto has taken up his residence at the Itamaraty palace.

In the month of November the Botanical Garden was visited by 4,060 persons.

It is said that the regulations issued by Barão de Lacerda on consular invoices will be annulled.

The order for quartering the 22nd battalion of infantry in the Leopoldina palace has been countermanded.

Deputy Sampaio Ferraz thinks that Dr. Americo Braziliense should sacrifice himself for the sake of the republic.

It is stated that a court of inquiry will investigate the occurrences that took place in the naval battalion on the 1st inst.

Brig. Gen. Jacques Onieque has been appointed to the command of the 2nd military district, 700 Brig. Gen. Conrado Niemeyer, transferred to the department of military works.

Dr. Oliveira Ribeiro, ex-chief of police of this city, has been appointed by the president of S. Paulo to a judgeship in the superior court of that state.

The 1st police delegate has requested the inspector-general of colonization to take steps for removing from Largo do Paço the immigrants who sleep there in the open air.

It is stated the government is going to consult some of the best legal talent in this city in regard to the property of the Princess Imperial confiscated by Gen. Deodoro's government.

If your enemy insults you, don't knock him down. Go home and send him a congratulatory telegram. And afterwards, when he is down on his luck, why then issue a manifesto.

It is proposed to observe the case with which bloodshed has been avoided in these revolutionary times; but the recklessness with which manifestos have been issued makes one shudder.

Gen. Floriano Peixoto has ordered a room in Itamaraty palace to be placed at the disposal of the newspaper reporters who go there for news on days in which there are cabinet meetings.

The *Diaria Official* of the 4th inst. publishes the regulations for the census to be issued by Barão de Lacerda on the 21st ult. These regulations are to go into operation on the 1st prox.

The new chief of staff of the navy, in his address to the forces under his command, says that the Brazilian navy is approaching a crisis that will be equivalent to a complete reconstruction.

The soldado factory at Engenho Novo was completely destroyed by an explosion on the 3rd inst., and several houses in the vicinity were considerably damaged. Fortunately no one was injured.

The four generals sent to conquer Rio Grande do Sul did not bring back any laurels; but they had a little pleasure trip to Monte video, and will show their indulgence and their extra pay for active service.

Dr. Ferreira Nogue, representative of Camé de Leopoldina, says that the beef which is sold here at 500 reis per kilo costs the Camé from 75 upwards per arroba (over 400 reis per kilo) in Minas Geraes.

The government has annulled the decree expropriating building No. 99 (Impr. d'Arclanagau. Consequently the municipal council, if it wishes to offer Gen. Dondoro a house, will have to pay the market price for it.

A party here is working a scheme at the theatre, by which you put in a 200 reis coin and then take out a chained opera-glass. We suggest he improves the idea by getting up a trick by which you put in a stone—and keep on the police.

According to Dr. Derby, the S. Paulo state geologist, valuable deposits of phosphoric lime have been discovered by him in the iron ore beds of the Itanema district. Three analyses of the "apatite" gave 36, 26 and 30.38 per cent of phosphoric acid, respectively.

On the 24th inst. the official paper published 50 pages of arrears of congressional proceedings. It is hardly necessary for us to observe that within so limited a compass it was, of course, impossible to include the two-story speech of Gen. Ruy Barbosa on the currency question.

The government has decided that during the summer immigrants shall land at Ilha Grande. This is a very wise decision. It might be better arranged, however, by landing them at Ubatuba and sending them up country from that place without passing through Santos in Rio de Janeiro.

Soldadists are rejoicing over a circumstance that occurred on the Emperor's birthday. On that day the American barque *D. Pedro II* arrived from Baltimore and entered the harbor just as the war vessels in port were firing a salute to the birthday of the emperor who was visiting them.

It is said that the privilege held by Colégio Marquês da Souza for children deposits has been cancelled—and very properly so. But it is whispered that this step was taken to make way for a similar monopoly to be granted to others. This shameful privilege has already caused much harm in this city.

One of our most active and intelligent reporters has just interviewed Gen. Dondoro and Governos Casillas, Gomes, José Gonçalves, Vicente Ribeiro, Amaro Gomes and Miguel de Castro for the purpose of ascertaining their feelings in view of recent political events. All of them, he says, seem to be very much put out.

Minister José Hygino is wrestling with the problem of supplying Rio de Janeiro with cheap beef, and has invoked the assistance of Gen. Cesario Alvim. This gives the General another opportunity for displaying his irrepressible and inexhaustible enthusiasm for everything in general and Itamaraty palace in particular.

The official declaration that the laudatory articles in the *públicas* *paludo* are not paid for by the government, did not surprise us in the least. While we cannot be accused of failing to do justice to the wonderful tractability, ductility and versatility of Citizen José Avelino, we could not believe that he was already in harness again.

It is stated that on the 20th of last month Gov. Portella, having telegraphed to Dr. Barros Cassal, informing him that peace reigned supreme in the state of Rio de Janeiro, received the following answer: "You announce complete tranquillity. Nothing else is to be expected from a state that allows itself to be governed by a Portella—Barros Cassal."

On the 2nd inst. 47 telegrams were sent from this city to the D. Pedro II congratulating him on his 60th birthday. There were also many little flowers given on the day, and the hosts to his health and happiness were innumerable. It may be said that on no occasion since his expulsion has there been so open and generous an expression of esteem and sympathy as on this his last birthday.

A New York telegram of the 6th announces the signing of a commercial treaty between the United States and Costa Rica.

Those who have been reading the telegrams from the states of Paraná and Rio de Janeiro, are already glibly over the contradictions.

The Treasury and bank question have now quite dropped out of sight. The question of the loan is that of the Geral company—how much longer can it keep afloat?

The *promotor publico* formally indicted three individuals last week for altering values of Geral debentures. Mighty small business, surely! There is more profit in milking the gift off Cretin Populista notes.

A reciprocity treaty has been signed between Germany and the United States, by which duties on American products are reduced, or removed, in Germany, in exchange for the free admission of German beet-root sugar into the United States.

A New York telegram of the 6th announces the departure of a squadron for Brazilian waters under the command of Admiral Walker. The squadron comprises the *Chicago*, *Atlanta* and *Winnetka*, all vessels of recent construction.

Today is one of those days which no one can classify. It is one of the old religious holidays; but as the new government does not recognize it and as the business establishments of the city persist in observing it, it has come to be neither a legal holiday nor a business day.

By a decree of the 5th the Vice-President directs, that from the 12th inst. to the definite organization of the municipal government of this city, the tax on killing hares at Santa Cruz shall be reduced 50%, and that the butcher shops which sell beef at a maximum of 500 reis per kilo shall be exempt from municipal taxes.

For pure "ruff" comment is to a dispatch addressed by the Associação Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul to some of the leaders of the recent outbreak in that state. The address is to "The illustrious and distinguished citizen, Lieut. Col. Otonio José Antonio dos Santos, most worthy chief of the revolutionary movement in this city." Such a message aims the strongest stomach.

On the 1st inst. Dr. Ferreira Vianna, representing the Duke of Saxe, presented a new demand to the minister of justice for the restitution of the Leopoldina palace, which was virtually confiscated by the government. The demand is based upon "the majesty of the law and violated rights," and the slighted prerogative of the monarchy, etc., and made "the plenitude of the right of property secured by the constitution of the republic."

The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Joaquim José Campos da Costa Melleses e Alvimperque as director of the statistical department, and has reinstated Dr. Manoel Timotheo da Costa in the place. It is surmised that the former withdrew because his health became seriously impaired through the severe labor of signing his name to so many documents, and that Dr. Timotheo is employed because of his wonderful discovery that the true way to get the possession of a city is to count a man wherever you can catch him, or least of him.

The Club Tulaentes held an extraordinary meeting on the 4th inst. under the presidency of Dr. Sampaio Ferraz for the purpose of making preparations for a "solemn manifestation" to the army and navy. Eventually, however, the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Pará and the national Congress were included in the programme and will be made the recipients of eloquent messages written in the heroic epistolary style. The manifestation, which is to be popular in character as well as indefinite in purpose, is to take place on the 20th inst.

A fire broke out in the workshops of the Mint early Sunday morning, resulting in extensive damages to the building and to the machinery. The firemen arrived at the place soon after the alarm was given and were employed about an hour in extinguishing the fire. Some employees, who were sleeping in the shops, were detained by the police for examination. It would be interesting to know how many men are permitted to lodge in an establishment where such work as coining gold and silver and printing bank notes and stamps, is carried on.

THE HOSPITAL.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Staungers Hospital fund will be held at No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhamuna, on Thursday 17th inst., for the final adoption of the statutes, as amended, and for the election of a board of directors. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

THE NEW LINK TO BRAZIL.

Articles of incorporation of the New York and Brazil Steamship company were filed on Saturday in the office of the secretary of state of West Virginia. The concern is composed of New York and Brazilian capitalists, and has an authorized capital of \$3,000,000. The president is Judge A. J. D. Ambler, the vice-president is ex-Governor General Thomas L. James, the treasurer is John N. Hayward, and the directors are Messrs. Difton Under, James, Hayward, Frank S. Gray, Rufus R. Wilson, Wylie J. Kense and Mayer Hillman.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, Nov. 2.

Totals		2,811,596	2,480,193	1,741,641
Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro, five months of crop-years:				
DESIGNATION	1891-'92	1890-'91	1889-'90	1888-'89
UNITED STATES				
New York	386,909	384,581	584,581	584,581
Baltimore	59,467	71,494	71,494	71,494
Richmond	3,474	750	750	750
New Orleans	80,474	89,738	89,738	89,738
Galveston	27,639	12,750	12,750	12,750
Total	1,154,853	761,933	761,933	761,933
EUROPE				
Channel, f.o.	..	..	..	..
France	39,134	95,697	95,697	95,697
Antwerp	49,800	12,073	12,073	12,073
North of Europe & Baltic	179,043	128,120	128,120	128,120
England	49,083	30,959	30,959	30,959
Bordeaux	1,828	1,417	1,417	1,417
Lisbon, f.o.	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar, f.o.	..	..	..	..
Portugal	446	14	14	14
Mediterranean	232,016	141,919	141,919	141,919
Total	571,257	338,424	338,424	338,424
EUROPEAN				
Cape of Good Hope	75,480	34,100	34,100	34,100
River Plate & West Coast	21,223	26,550	26,550	26,550
Red and east	..	..	..	..
Total	99,444	60,650	60,650	60,650
United States	1,154,853	761,933	761,933	761,933
Europe	571,257	338,424	338,424	338,424
Elsewhere	99,444	60,650	60,650	60,650
Total	1,825,554	1,160,987	1,160,987	1,160,987



December 4th, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Reveres fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Annual value	Last year	Closing quotation
400,000,000	2,400,000,000	Agencia de Paranaquema	\$3000 July 91	60¢	60¢-200	
2,400,000,000	2,400,000,000	Agencia do Rio de Janeiro	100 " " July 91	90	200	
100,000,000	1,000,000,000	Agencia do Rio de Janeiro	100 " " July 91	200	192	000
7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	Caixa de Viação Fluminense	4 000/- July 91	200	195	000
700,000,000	7,000,000,000	Camargos Financiera ...	10 000/- Jan. 91	200	218	000
11,000,000,000	11,000,000,000	Ceres Brazilian	1000/- Aug. 91	50		
1,000,000,000	700,000,000	Commissaries & Estac. de G. de	1000/- Jan. 91	60	50	000
60,000,000,000	60,000,000,000	Empresaz de Minas Publicas.	15 " " Sept. 91	200	110	000
20,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	Financiera Financiera ...	2 500/- July 91	40	7	000
40,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	Ind. e o'oladora do Brazil	" " " "	100		
50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	Melhoramentos ao Brazil.	4 500/- July 91	200	135	000
70,000,000,000	11,000,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro	100 " " Jan. 91	100	30	000
10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro	" " " "	100	36	000
20,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	Metropolitana	" " " "	40	28	000
7,500,000,000	3,500,000,000	Municipal de Fojas e Estos	" " " "	70	20	000
3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	Municipal de Olinda	" " " "	100	110	000
75,000,000,000	8,750,000,000	Nova Ren Rural	5 000/- Jan. 91	90	130	000
50,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	" " " "	40	10	000
1,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	Saneamento do Rio	1000/- July 91	30	38	000
3,000,000,000	9,000,000,000	Servicos Municipales	1000/- July 91	90	110	000
10,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	Taxacens Brazilian	" " " "	80	60	000
20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	Uniao Ind. dos Est. do Brazil	4 000/- July 91	200	50	000

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1805

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

## Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ALLIANÇA..... Dec 26  
VIGILANÇA..... Jan. 9-1892

The fine Steamer

## SEGURANÇA,

Captain BEERS

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, 12th December, calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,  
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

## Passage Rates

	rate	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	—
New York.....	\$145	\$75
„ & back..	\$275	—

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhass

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec 9	La Plata	Southampton and Rotterdam calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo
„ 9	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
„ 16	Fife	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at La Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo
„ 24	Tamar	Santos

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.  
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Vandeyck..... Dec 10th  
Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.  
For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents — NORTON, MEGAW &amp; CO.

## ELECTRICITY.

## Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single  
wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated  
and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery,  
Electric Motor and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

P O Box 954

RIO DE JANEIRO

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-  
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The Kynpian Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-  
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atherton's, Pears & Lubin's and Royal  
Perfumeries and Toilet Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated SINGER Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 18, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 63, Rua 11 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Amalados	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Mapu	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,  
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

## SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the signature, thus



LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Ltd., London, &c., &c.; and by  
Grocers and Dealers throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING CO., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Dec. 20th  
Aorangi..... Jan. 12th-1892These steamers are first-class in every respect and are  
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-  
commodations. Call at Tresvassas and Pymouth. pas-  
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhass.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Jan. 2nd-1892  
Coptic..... „ 10thSteamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at Tresvassas  
and Pymouth: passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhass.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREITEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

„ Brazil

„ River Plate

„ China, Japan

„ Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
and 22nd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
accepted.

Passenger Rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st class, 1st class

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